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MILL LONARY



Annual Report

OF

Arthur E. White, M.D.,
Medical Officer,

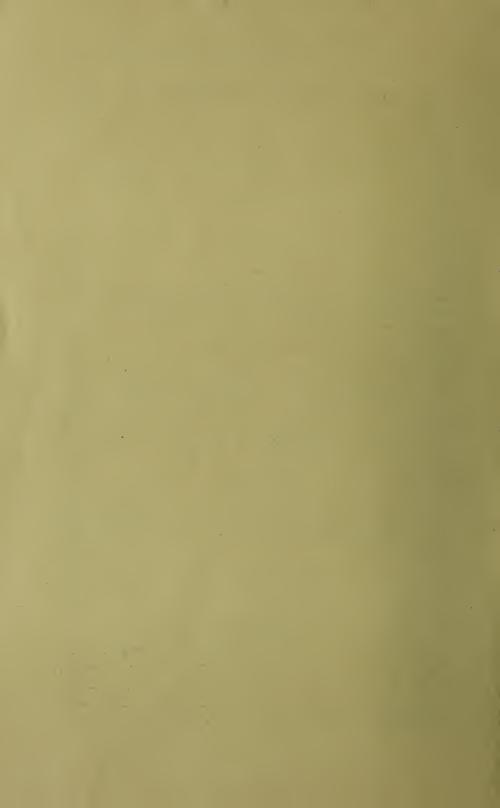
FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1925.

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DODWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

DODWORTH,

July, 1926.

GENTLEMEN,

It is my duty in order to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health to incorporate in my Annual Report for 1925 a survey of our progress in Public Health matters during the past five years.

The area of the Urban District is 1,917 acres. population at the census of 1901, was 3,022; 1911, 3,284; 1921, 3,390, and is estimated by the Ministry of Health at 3,574 in In 1921 there were 726 houses with 726 separate The rateable value is £9,168 6s. 11d. and the sum occupiers. represented by a penny rate is £40. The amount of Poor Law relief was £424 0s, 6d., in 1925. 9 15 Law in 1915

The height of Dodworth above sea level at the top of Barnsley Road, is 455 feet, and at the bottom of Dodworth is 409 feet. The general slope of the village is towards the South-East. The soil has nearly everywhere a clay basis, averaging 3 or 4 feet thick.

The occupation of the Township is almost entirely mining, the result of which on the health of the population is perhaps a higher average of Bronchitis amongst the men, though the average death rate from Phthisis in Dodworth has been below that for England and Wales. The houses are nearly all cottages, most of which are at least four-roomed, the majority having gardens or allotments attached.

BIRTHS.

The number of births was 98 (58 males and 40 females, none Illegitimate). This represents a birth rate of 27.4 per 1,000 persons living. The rate for England and Wales was 18.3.

DEATHS.

There were 36 deaths, 18 males, 18 females,—a death rate of 10.07 per 1,000 persons living. The rate for England and Wales was 12.2. Some of the causes of death were—Pneumonia, 3; Bronchitis, 5; Tuberculosis, 5; Heart Disease, 4; Cancer, 1; Measles, 2; Whooping Cough, 2; Arteriosclerosis 1.

INFANTILE DEATHS.

There were 8 deaths among infants. Of these 5 were due to defects at birth,—1, Gastro-Enteritis; 1, Whooping Cough; 1, Bronchitis. This is 81.6 per 1,000 births. The rate for England and Wales was 75.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

		Deaths		Births.
1899	•••	36		
1896		89		
1900	•••	51		106
1901		52	•••	129
1902		61	•••	122
1903	•••	66	•••	117
1904		62	•••	146
1905		52	•••	111
1906		55	•••	108
1907	•••	51	•••	128
1908	•••	47	•••	116
1909	•••	47	•••	122
1910	•••	48	•••	103
1911	•••	73	•••	103
1912	•••	44	•••	102
1913		39	•••	102
1914	•••	56	•••	105
1915	•••	34		93
1916	•••	46		108
1917	•••	42	•••	89
1918	•••	55	• • •	95
1919	•••	39	•••	115
1920	•••	40	•••	114
1921	•••	45	•••	92
1922	•••	51	•••	106
1923	•••	36	•••	93
19 2 4		43		80
1925	•••	36		98

INFANTILE DEATH RATES.

Dodworth. England & Wales.

1896	•••	295.77		148
1901	•••	170		151
1902	•••	147		133
1903		213		132
1904	•••	130		145
1905		162		128
1906		157		116
1907		125		118
1908	•••	129	•••	120
1909		91		109
1911		145		130
1910		165		106
1912	•••	98		
1913	÷	108		
1914		143		104
1915		119		110
1916		74		_
1917	•••	101		
1918		101		
1919		50		89
1920	•••	114		80
1921	• • •	119.5	•••	83
1922		151		77
1923		86		69
1924	•••	87.5		75
1925	•••	81.6	•••	75

HOSPITALS.

We have no Hospital or Institution for sickness in the Township. Fever and Diphtheria cases are sent to Kendray Hospital in Barnsley, whilst any Small Pox cases go to Lund Wood Hospital in Barnsley. Other cases are taken to the Barnsley Beckett Hospital, and to the Poor Law Hospital in Gawber.

Infectious cases are removed in the Barnsley Ambulance. Non-infectious and Accident cases are removed by the Beckett Hospital Ambulance, by the Local Colliery Ambulances, or by private arrangement.

NURSING AND CLINICS.

Our District Nurse, supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions, does general nursing, but does not attend infectious cases, for which no provision is made.

The County Council provides a nurse, who visits all the Schools in the District and attends the Clinic and Babies' Welfare, assisted by voluntary workers. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and the School Clinic are both held in three rooms at the Mechanics' Institute, the former once a week, the latter twice weekly.

We have no Tuberculosis or Venereal Clinics in Dodworth. The nearest are in Queen's Road, Barnsley.

We have one certified Midwife (C.M.B.) in the district. She is not subsidised. She attended 68 of the 106 births in 1922; in 1923, 58 of the 96; in 1924, 54 of the 80; and in 1925, 52 of the 98 births.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

A. E. White, M.D., Medical Officer of Health,—parttime; Herbert Strutt, Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor; both paid entirely by the local Council.

WATER SUPPLY.

This is fully adequate and of good quality. The supply is constant, and the water has no action on lead. With one exception the supply is directly to the dwelling-houses

The water comes from Ingbirchworth and Midhope Reservoirs. Ingbirchworth water follows Station Road, High Street, and Keresforth Road to join the Midhope pipes at the bottom of Keresforth Hill so hat water from either Reservoir can be supplied to the Township by the same pipes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage is by separate water carriage system, the sewers conveying the effluents from sinks, baths, and water closets, and is in every way adequate.

The drains from the houses have a diameter of 4 and 6 inches, and are trapped at the exit from the gully.

The sewers are laid in the ground without concrete, the joints cemented, are circular in shape, and have a good fall. There are over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 12 inch sewer, and about the same of 9 inch. The sewers were first laid in 1892-3 with 11 acres of farm and two (existing) settling tanks on the system of broad irrigation. The detritus well and two filtration tanks were completed in 1908.

New sewers have been laid down for 197 Colliery Houses, and the Sewage Outfall Works are under reconstruction.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the end of 1925, therewere 197 midden privies all covered, 2 pail closets, 42 waste-water closets, and 413 water closets. One additional water closet was provided for old property during the year, and for new houses 161 water closets were constructed. Five years ago there were 350 privies, 49 waste-water closets, 1 earth closet, and 162 water closets. Conditions, therefore, are improving, though slowly.

SCAVENGING

Is efficiently carried out by the Council's Staff.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

20 Inspections were made in 1925 and 20 nuisances were reported. 22 Informal notices were served, and 18 of these were complied with.

SCHOOLS.

Adequately supplied with W.C.'s and sinks. Owing to the growth of population by reason of the new Colliery Houses the school accommodation is becoming cramped.

In 1925 the schools were closed from March 13th to April 11th on account of Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and Chicken Pox.

HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during 1925 160
" " " " with State As- sistance by Local Authority Nil.
" " " " with State As- by other Bodies 160
1. Unfit dwelling-houses.
Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 60
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 60
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation
2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authorities or their Officers 21
3. Action under Statutory Powers.
A—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil

Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—
- (a) By owners Nil. (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close Nil.
- B-Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. Nil.
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—
 - (a) By owners Nil.
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- C—Proceedings under Section 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.
 - (1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 1
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit Nil.
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil.
 - (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in persuance of Demolition Order Nil.

OVERCROWDING.

In spite of the number of new houses, there is still some overcrowding, partly on account of lodgers. Every house in Dodworth is occupied.

COW SHEDS AND MILK DEALERS.

There are 18 Cow Keepers in the district and 33 Cow Sheds. The Cow Sheds have all been inspected and deficiencies pointed out. The worst Cow Shed belongs to one of our wealthy landlords, and the report on it is as follows:

"Length 17 ft. 4ins.; Breadth 13ft. 9ins.; Height 7ft.; Cubic feet 1,668. Accommodation for 5 Cows, i.e. 334 cubic feet per Cow. Ventilation 325 square inches, i.e. 65 square inches per Cow. Lighting 1.2 square feet i.e. .24 square feet per Cow. Walls damp, below yard level on one side. Bad light and ventilation."

The Model regulations recommend 800 cubic feet per Cow (600 cubic feet if ventilation adequate and Cows habitually turned out to grass). Pressure has been brought to bear to get the defects remedied and the case is now in Court.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

None of our 6 private slaughter houses are registered, but 2 are licensed. All the slaughter houses were inspected 6 times during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases for the period since 1920 is indicated in the following table:

-			-	-		-			1000		-	
				1921	-	1922	2 -	1923	-	192	24 - 1	925
Scarlet Fever				8		1	•••	16	•••	9		13
Diphtheria .				0		1	•••	0	•••	0		1
Pneumonia .				5		11		6	•••	2		6
Ophthalmia Ne	on	ator	um	0	•••	0	•••	0		0		0
Puerperal Feve	er			0		0		0		0		0
Tuberculosis .				2		3		4		6		.6

Of Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases the most troublesome have been Measles, Whooping Cough and Influenza. The deaths from Influenza in the last 5 years have been 1, 1, 2, 3, 1.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1925. (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

Diseases.	-		Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox			Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever			13	1	Nil
Diphtheria	•••	•••	1	Nil	Nil
Enteric Fever	•••	•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Fever		•••	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia		•••	6	Nil	Nil

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens are sent to the County Hall, Wakefield for examination and report. Several specimens of Sputum were sent in 1925.

Adoptive Acts—Bye-Laws and Local Regulations. Non Existing.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Particulars of new cases of deaths are as follows:—

e	Non-Pulmonary. Male Female	nonary.	Pulmo Male	Pulmonary. Male Female		Non-Pulmonary. Male Female
Female	Male :::	Female	Male	Female		Female
::	: :	: .	:			
:	÷			:		÷
			;	:	:	:
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:	:	:	:	:	:	:
67	-	:	1	60	!	1
			1	1		1 3

From what I have said it will be seen that Dodworth is following the trend of modern progress, although much remains to be done.

In the matter of Sanitation, all new houses possess W.C.'s, but there is much need for a more extensive conversion of the privy middens of old Dodworth to the water-carriage system.

As regards vital statistics it will be seen that our figures compare well with those of England and Wales, save in regard to Infantile Deaths. In this connection, however it must be noted that 5 of our 8 deaths were due to congenital causes—a high proportion. It is to Ante-Natal work that we must look for a diminution of this figure—a branch of Public Health work which has not yet received its full share of attention. With regard to Housing our population is increasing out of proportion to the construction of new houses, and so, though we have houses that are damp and not too healthy, the Council cannot see their way to condemn them utterly. Much has been done, however, to remedy defects.

As previously indicated, our Sewage System is being extended and brought up to date.

Your obedient servant,

A E. WHITE, M.D.

